



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/775,867	02/10/2004	Shinnosuke Nagasawa	MAT-8505US	1176
23122	7590	06/07/2007		
RATNERPRESTIA			EXAMINER	
P O BOX 980			SCHNURR, JOHN R	
VALLEY FORGE, PA 19482-0980				
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2623	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/07/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/775,867

Applicant(s)

NAGASAWA ET AL.

Examiner

John R. Schnurr

Art Unit

2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 March 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-13 and 16-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-13 and 16-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-13 and 16-39 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claim **38** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Mitchell (US Patent 2002/0162120)**.

Consider **claim 38**, Mitchell clearly teaches a device to be controlled (**Fig. 2: STB 102**) and an interactive remote control (**Fig. 2: Remote device 204**) communicating wirelessly.

The device to be controlled includes:

A first transmitter configured to transmit a signal to the remote control unit. (**Fig. 2: Transmitter 212 [0030]**)

A first receiver configured to receive operation data for the device by the interactive remote control unit. (**Fig. 2: Receiver 210 [0029]**)

The remote device includes:

A second receiver configured to receive the signal from the device to be controlled. (**Fig. 2: receiver 226 [0033]**)

A display configured to display information contents of the signal received at the second receiver. (**Fig. 2: Remote display 220**)

Art Unit: 2623

An entry section configured to accept input data with respect to the information contents shown on the display. **(Fig. 2: Display buttons 232 [0038])**

A second transmitter configured to transmit operation data for the device to be controlled according to the input data. **(Fig. 2: Transmitter 228 [0033])**

A controller configured to govern the second receiver, display and second transmitter **(Fig. 4: Processor 408 [0049])**

Operation data is a request for more information regarding the information contents of the signal displayed, the first transmitter transmits the more information. **([0042])**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims **1, 3-9, 13, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Haughawout et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0117427)**, herein Haughawout, in view of **Mitchell (US Patent 2002/0162120)**.

Consider **claim 1**, Haughawout clearly teaches a system configured to control a device using a portable electronic interactive unit; **(portable electronic device 10)**

a) a receiver configured to receive a signal from the device to be controlled; **(Device 10 receives a signal from an external computer, see paragraph [0023].)**

b) a display configured to display information contents of the signal received at the receiver; **(Device 10 contains a touch screen display, see paragraph [0016].)**

Art Unit: 2623

c) an entry section configured to accept input data with respect to the information shown on the display; **(Device 10 may be controlled via hard or soft keys, see paragraph [0020].)**

d) a transmitter configured to transmit operation data for the device according to the input data; **(Command codes are transmitted from device via a transmission circuit, see paragraph [0018])** and

e) a controller configured to govern the receiver, the display, and the transmitter. **(Device 10 is controlled by a processor, which executes stored instructions, see paragraph [0016].)**

However, Haughawout does not explicitly teach the operation data is a request for more information regarding the information contents of the signal displayed on the display.

In an analogous art, Mitchell, which discloses a system for providing supplemental content from a television system to a remote control, clearly teaches sending a request for additional information from the remote control and receiving information regarding the content of the display. **(Fig. 5: The remote control sends a signal to the STB 102 to request additional information, [0076]. This additional information may include information about the program displayed on the remote device, [0042].)**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Haughawout by sending a request from the remote device for additional information, as taught by Mitchell, for the benefit of transmitting only information of interest to the user (see Mitchell [0044]).

Consider **claim 3**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches wherein the information contents shown in the display includes at least any one of a text data, a still image, and a motion picture. **(Fig. 6 shows the content being displayed as text data. Haughawout)**

Consider **claim 4**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches wherein the device to be controlled is a digital-broadcasting receiver, and the signal contains program arrangement information required for creating an electronic program guide (EPG). **(Device 10 displays an EPG obtained from a digital cable signal, see paragraph [0024] Haughawout.)**

Consider **claims 5, 7 and 9**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the remote control unit of claim 4, wherein the request for information pertains to a broadcasting program. **([0042] Mitchell)**

Mitchell further teaches showing a motion picture in response to the request for information. **([0043] Mitchell)**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have provided a motion picture to the display of the handheld device, as taught by Mitchell, in the system disclosed by Haughawout and Mitchell, as in claim 1, for the advantage of allowing the user to view addition video content without impacting the video content being presented on the television screen, see paragraph [0004] of Mitchell.

Consider **claim 6**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches wherein the device to be controlled is a digital-broadcasting receiver, and the signal contains a still image data for an EPG. **(Device 10 receives EPG information, which may include still images as seen in Fig. 6, from a client device which may include a digital broadcasting receiver, see paragraph [0024] Haughawout.)**

Consider **claim 8**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches wherein the device to be controlled is a digital-broadcasting receiver, and the signal contains information on data-broadcasting program guide. **(Device 10 receives EPG information, which may include still images as seen in Fig. 6, from a client device which may include a digital broadcasting receiver, see paragraph [0024] Haughawout.)**

Consider **claim 13**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches wherein the transmitter and the receiver communicate with the device to be controlled under communication standards of any one of Bluetooth, 802.11b, 802.11a, 802.11g, and ZigBee. **(The hand-held device with remote control capabilities 1150 of Fig. 1 can use Bluetooth or 802.11 to communicate with the host, see paragraph [0035] Haughawout.)**

Consider **claim 21**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches wherein the display shows contents data of the information by an operator's action of any one of i) touching the unit; and ii) operating the unit. **(Fig. 6 shows the device displaying additional data in response to a user input, see paragraph [0030] Haughawout.)**

Consider **claim 23**, Haughawout clearly teaches a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit;

Art Unit: 2623

However, Haughawout does not explicitly teach playing sound from the handheld unit. Specifically, Haughawout does not teach:

wherein the unit outputs sound so as to correspond to the information contents shown in the display.

In the same field of endeavor Mitchell, which discloses a system for supplying supplemental content to a remote device, clearly teaches;

wherein the unit outputs sound so as to correspond to the information contents shown in the display. **(The additional data provided to remote device 204 of Fig. 2 can include audio information, see paragraph [0022] of Mitchell.)**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have played sound from the handheld unit to correspond to the content displayed, as taught by Mitchell, in the system disclosed by Haughawout et al. for the advantage of providing the user with a greater variety of information content that can be utilized, see paragraph [0022] of Mitchell.

Consider **claim 24**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 23, clearly teaches wherein the unit controls volume of the sound in response to a request entered through the entry section. **(Control buttons 234 of Fig. 2 include volume control buttons, see paragraph [0039] of Mitchell.)**

Consider **claim 26**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches wherein the entry section includes a touch panel formed on the display section. **(Device 10 includes a touch screen display, see paragraph [0016] Haughawout.)**

Consider **claim 27**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches wherein the display shows details of the contents data in response to a request entered through the entry section. **(Fig. 6 shows the device 10 displaying additional information in response to a user input, see paragraph [0030] Haughawout.)**

Consider **claim 29**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches wherein the display contains a plurality of sub-windows, each of which bears different information. **(Device 10 is capable of utilizing an operating system such as "Windows CE" which is capable of displaying content in different windows, see paragraph [0021]. Fig. 6 shows an example of a multiple window display Haughawout.)**

5. Claims **10 and 11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Haughawout et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0117427)** in view of **Mitchell (US Patent 2002/0162120)**, as in claim 1, and further in view of **Dimitrova et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2006/0041915)**, herein Dimitrova.

Consider **claim 10**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit;

However, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, does not explicitly teach the device to be controlled is a recording/reproducing device. Specifically, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, does not teach:

wherein the device to be controlled is a recording/reproducing device, and the signal contains table-of-contents information on motion pictures recorded in a recording medium employed for the recording/reproducing device.

In the same field of endeavor Dimitrova et al., which discloses a system for controlling devices using a remote with a display, clearly teaches;

wherein the device to be controlled is a recording/reproducing device, and the signal contains table-of-contents information on motion pictures recorded in a recording medium employed for the recording/reproducing device. **(The device to be controlled can be digital video recorded 32, as shown in Fig. 1. When the DVR is selected a listing of recorded material is presented to the user, see paragraph [0030] of Dimitrova et al.)**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have displayed the table of contents of a recording device on the remote device, as taught by Dimitrova et al., in the system disclosed by Haughawout et al. for the advantage of displaying the recoded contents with out changing the contents being displayed on the television, see paragraph [0003] of Dimitrova et al.

Consider **claim 11**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell and Dimitrova, as in claim 10, clearly teach wherein the request for more information is a request for more information about an item from the table-of-contents information, and

Art Unit: 2623

wherein, in response to the request, the display shows a motion picture corresponding to the item selected. **(The display of handheld controller 50, see Fig. 1, shows the chosen recorded material when it is selected, see paragraph [0030] of Dimitrova et al.)**

Consider **claim 12**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell and Dimitrova, as in claim 10, clearly teach an interactive remote control unit.

However, Haughawout combined with Mitchell and Dimitrova, as in claim 10, do not explicitly teach the recording device is a hard disk video recorder.

Mitchell further teaches the use of a hard disk video recorder. **(The STB 102 may be interfaced with a digital storage device 304, see Fig. 3, which can include a hard disk drive, see paragraph [0044] of Mitchell.)**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have used a hard disk video recorder, as taught by Mitchell, in the system disclosed by Haughawout combined with Mitchell and Dimitrova for the advantage of recoding the video information in a digital format, see paragraph [0044] of Mitchell.

6. Claims **16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25 and 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Haughawout et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0117427)** in view of **Mitchell (US Patent 2002/0162120)**, as in claim 1, and further in view of **Lilleness et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0048295)**, herein Lilleness.

Consider **claim 16**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit;

However, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, does not explicitly teach displaying advertisements with the content shown on the portable electronic device. Specifically, Haughawout and Mitchell do not teach:

wherein the display further shows ads information, with the information contents and the selected content being displayed.

Art Unit: 2623

In the same field of endeavor Lilleness et al., which discloses a system for controlling a television system using a portable electronic device with display, clearly teaches;

wherein the display further shows ads information, with the information contents and the selected content being displayed. **(The programming guide of device 10 can include advertisements as shown in Fig. 16, see paragraph [0039]. Lilleness et al)**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have displayed advertising with the content displayed on the portable electronic device, as taught by Lilleness, in the system disclosed by Haughawout and Mitchell for the advantage of allowing an MSO to advertise a service the customer does not subscribe to, see paragraph [0039] of Lilleness et al.

Consider **claim 17**, Haughawout et al. combined with Lilleness, as in claim 16, clearly teach a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit with displayed advertisements;

The interactive remote control unit as defined in claim 16 **(portable electronic device 10)**, wherein the ads information is formed at least any one of i) text information; ii) a still image; and iii) a motion picture. **(Fig. 16 shows the advertisement described in paragraph [0039] as comprising text information. Lilleness)**

Consider **claim 18**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell and Lilleness, as in claim 16, clearly teach a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit with displayed advertisements;

The interactive remote control unit as defined in claim 16 **(portable electronic device 10)**, wherein the ads information are displayed any one of on a periodical and a continuous basis. **(The advertisements may be displayed periodically when certain shows are being or about to be broadcast, see paragraph [0039]. Lilleness et al.)**

Consider **claim 19**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell and Lilleness, as in claim 16, clearly teach a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit with displayed advertisements;

The interactive remote control unit as defined in claim 16 **(portable electronic device 10)**, wherein in response to a request entered through the entry section, the display stops showing the ads information. **(Advertisements can be opened in a separate "pop-up" window, see**

paragraph [0048] of Lilleness, which may be closed through user interaction with the entry section.)

Consider **claim 20**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, clearly teaches a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit;

However, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 1, does not explicitly teach the information contents provided to the user being no-charge or charged. Specifically, Haughawout and Mitchell do not teach:

wherein the information contents contain at least any one of no-charge service information and charged service information

In the same field of endeavor Lilleness, which discloses a system for controlling a television system using a portable electronic device with display, clearly teaches;

wherein the information contents contain at least any one of no-charge service information and charged service information. **(The service provided to the user may be a subscription service, see paragraph [0038] of Lilleness.)**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have provided charged service information to the portable handheld device of the user, as taught by Lilleness et al., in the system disclosed by Haughawout et al. for the advantage of supplying services, such as video on demand, to those who subscribe to the service, see paragraph [0038] of Lilleness et al.

Consider **claim 22**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 21, clearly teaches a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit;

However, Haughawout and Mitchell do not explicitly teach displaying text information when the information is a video on demand service. Specifically, Haughawout and Mitchell do not teach:

wherein the information is provided as a video-on-demand service, the display shows at least any one of i) text information, ii) a still image, and iii) a motion picture in order to introduce the contents data.

In the same field of endeavor Lilleness, which discloses a system for controlling a television system using a portable electronic device with display, clearly teaches;

wherein the information is provided as a video-on-demand service, the display shows at least any one of i) text information, ii) a still image, and iii) a motion picture in order to introduce the contents data. **(Display area 150 of Fig. 15 shows text information for a VOD service, see paragraph [0038] of Lilleness)**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have displayed text information when the information was a video on demand service, as taught by Lilleness, in the system disclosed by Haughawout and Mitchell for the advantage of identifying the video on demand service, see paragraph [0038] of Lilleness et al.

Consider **claim 25**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell, as in claim 21, clearly teaches the interactive remote control unit as defined in claim 21 **(portable electronic device 10)**, further includes a timer for obtaining at least any one of

- i) time elapsed since the display has shown the contents data; and
- ii) time elapsed since a previous operation on the remote control unit, **(Device 10 includes a timer, see paragraph [0016])**

However, Haughawout and Mitchell do not explicitly teach switching the displayed contents after a certain time period. Specifically, Haughawout and Mitchell do not teach:

wherein the controller requests the display, at a conclusion of a predetermined period of time, so as to perform any one of following operations:

- i) having blanked display; and
- ii) switching the contents data to different contents data.

In the same field of endeavor Lilleness et al., which discloses a system for controlling a television system using a portable electronic device with display, clearly teaches;

wherein the controller requests the display, at a conclusion of a predetermined period of time, so as to perform any one of following operations:

- i) having blanked display; and
- ii) switching the contents data to different contents data. **(Device 10 can display an advertisement for a given period of time then change the advertisement when a specific time period has passed, see**

paragraph [0039] of Lilleness.)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have changed the displayed contents after a certain time period, as taught by Lilleness et al., in the system disclosed by Haughawout and Mitchell for the advantage of associating advertising with the displayed content, see paragraph [0039] of Lilleness.

Consider **claim 28**, Haughawout combined with Mitchell and Lilleness, as in claim 25, clearly teach wherein the unit changes information shown in the display without regard to a request entered through the entry section. **(Device 10 can display an advertisement for a given period of time then change the advertisement when a specific time period has passed, see paragraph [0039] of Lilleness.)**

7. Claims **30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36 and 37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Haughawout et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0117427)** in view of **Chiang (US Patent 6,809,759)**.

Consider **claim 30**, Haughawout clearly teaches a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit;

a) a receiver for receiving a signal via the device to be controlled; **(Device 10 receives a signal from an external computer, see paragraph [0023].)**

b) a display for displaying information contents of the signal received at the receiver; **(Device 10 contains a touch screen display, see paragraph [0016].)**

c) an entry section for accepting input data with respect to the information shown on the display; **(Device 10 may be controlled via hard or soft keys, see paragraph [0020].)**

d) a transmitter for transmitting operation data for the device according to the input data; **(Command codes are transmitted from device via a transmission circuit, see paragraph [0018])** and

e) a controller for governing the receiver, the display, and the transmitter. **(Device 10 is controlled by a processor which executes stored**

instructions, see paragraph [0016].)

However, Haughawout does not explicitly teach the device to be controlled is a camera.

In the same field of endeavor Chiang, which discloses a system controlling a camera via a remote control unit, clearly teaches wherein the device to be controlled is a camera **(Fig. 4 depicts a camera 11 under the control of a remote control 20. The camera 11 sends image information to the remote control 20 and the remote control 20 sends control information to the camera 11, see column 4 lines 15 – 49. Chiang)**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have used the remote to control a camera, as taught by Chiang, in the system disclosed by Haughawout et al. for the advantage of allowing the user to be remote from the camera yet still able to view the captured image, see column 1 lines 15-37 of Chiang.

Consider **claim 31**, Haughawout et al. combined with Chiang, as in claim 30, clearly teach a system for controlling a camera using a portable electronic interactive unit wherein the remote control unit controls the camera for at least any one of i) determining an angle; ii) zooming; and iii) focusing. **(The remote control 20 can instruct the camera to perform zoom, exposure, depth of field or focus, column 4 lines 44-49. Chiang)**

Consider **claim 32**, Haughawout combined with Chiang, as in claim 30, clearly teach communicating via a Bluetooth connection. **(Fig. 4 Chiang)**

Consider **claim 33**, Haughawout combined with Chiang, as in claim 30, clearly teaches wherein the display shows contents data of the information by an operator's action of any one of i) touching the unit; and ii) operating the unit. **(Fig. 6 shows the device displaying additional data in response to a user input, see paragraph [0030] Haughawout.)**

Consider **claim 34**, Haughawout combined with Chiang, as in claim 33, clearly teaches wherein the display shows details of the contents data in response to a request entered through the entry section. **(Fig. 6 shows the device 10 displaying additional information in response to a user input, see paragraph [0030] Haughawout.)**

Consider **claim 36**, Haughawout combined with Chiang, as in claim 30, clearly teaches wherein the entry section includes a touch panel formed on the display section. **(Device 10 includes a touch screen display, see paragraph [0016]**

Haughawout.)

Consider **claim 37**, Haughawout combined with Chiang, as in claim 30, clearly teaches wherein the display contains a plurality of sub-windows, each of which bears different information. **(Device 10 is capable of utilizing an operating system such as "Windows CE" which is capable of displaying content in different windows, see paragraph [0021]. Fig. 6 shows an example of a multiple window display Haughawout.)**

8. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Haughawout et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0117427)** in view of **Chiang (US Patent 6,809,759)**, as in claim 30, in further view of **Mitchell (US Patent 2002/0162120)**.

Consider **claim 35**, Haughawout combined with Chiang, as in claim 30, clearly teaches a system for controlling a device using a portable electronic interactive unit;

However, Haughawout combined with Chiang do not explicitly teach playing sound from the handheld unit. Specifically, Haughawout does not teach:

wherein the unit outputs sound so as to correspond to the information contents shown in the display.

In the same field of endeavor Mitchell, which discloses a system for supplying supplemental content to a remote device, clearly teaches;

wherein the unit outputs sound so as to correspond to the information contents shown in the display. **(The additional data provided to remote device 204 of Fig. 2 can include audio information, see paragraph [0022] of Mitchell.)**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have played sound from the handheld unit to correspond to the content displayed, as taught by Mitchell, in the system disclosed by Haughawout et al. for the advantage of providing the user with a greater variety of information content that can be utilized, see paragraph [0022] of Mitchell.

Art Unit: 2623

9. Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Mitchell (US Patent 2002/0162120)** in view of **Chiang (US Patent 6,809,759)**.

Consider **claim 39**, Mitchell clearly teaches a device to be controlled (**Fig. 2: STB 102**) and an interactive remote control (**Fig. 2: Remote device 204**) communicating wirelessly.

The device to be controlled includes:

A first transmitter configured to transmit a signal to the remote control unit. (**Fig. 2: Transmitter 212 [0030]**)

A first receiver configured to receive operation data for the device by the interactive remote control unit. (**Fig. 2: Receiver 210 [0029]**)

The remote device includes:

A second receiver configured to receive the signal from the device to be controlled. (**Fig. 2: receiver 226 [0033]**)

A display configured to display information contents of the signal received at the second receiver. (**Fig. 2: Remote display 220**)

An entry section configured to accept input data with respect to the information contents shown on the display. (**Fig. 2: Display buttons 232 [0038]**)

A second transmitter configured to transmit operation data for the device to be controlled according to the input data. (**Fig. 2: Transmitter 228 [0033]**)

A controller configured to govern the second receiver, display and second transmitter (**Fig. 4: Processor 408 [0049]**)

However, Haughawout does not explicitly teach the device to be controlled is a camera.

In the same field of endeavor Chiang, which discloses a system controlling a camera via a remote control unit, clearly teaches wherein the device to be controlled is a camera (**Fig. 4 depicts a camera 11 under the control of a remote control 20. The camera 11 sends image information to the remote control 20 and the remote control 20 sends control information to the**

camera 11, see column 4 lines 15 – 49. Chiang)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have used the remote to control a camera, as taught by Chiang, in the system disclosed by Haughawout et al. for the advantage of allowing the user to be remote from the camera yet still able to view the captured image, see column 1 lines 15-37 of Chiang.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John R. Schnurr whose telephone number is (571) 270-1458. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Grant can be reached on (571) 272-7294. The fax phone

Art Unit: 2623

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JRS

JASON SALCE
PRIMARY PATENT EXAMINER

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jason Salce", written in a cursive style.